ENGLISH

MIDDLE STAGE ENGLISH

BOOK III

for

Class VIII

BALOCHISTAN TEXTBOOK BOARD
QUETTA

MIDDLE STAGE ENGLISH

Book III

for

CLASS VIII

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BALOCHISTAN TEXTBOOK BOARD QUETTA

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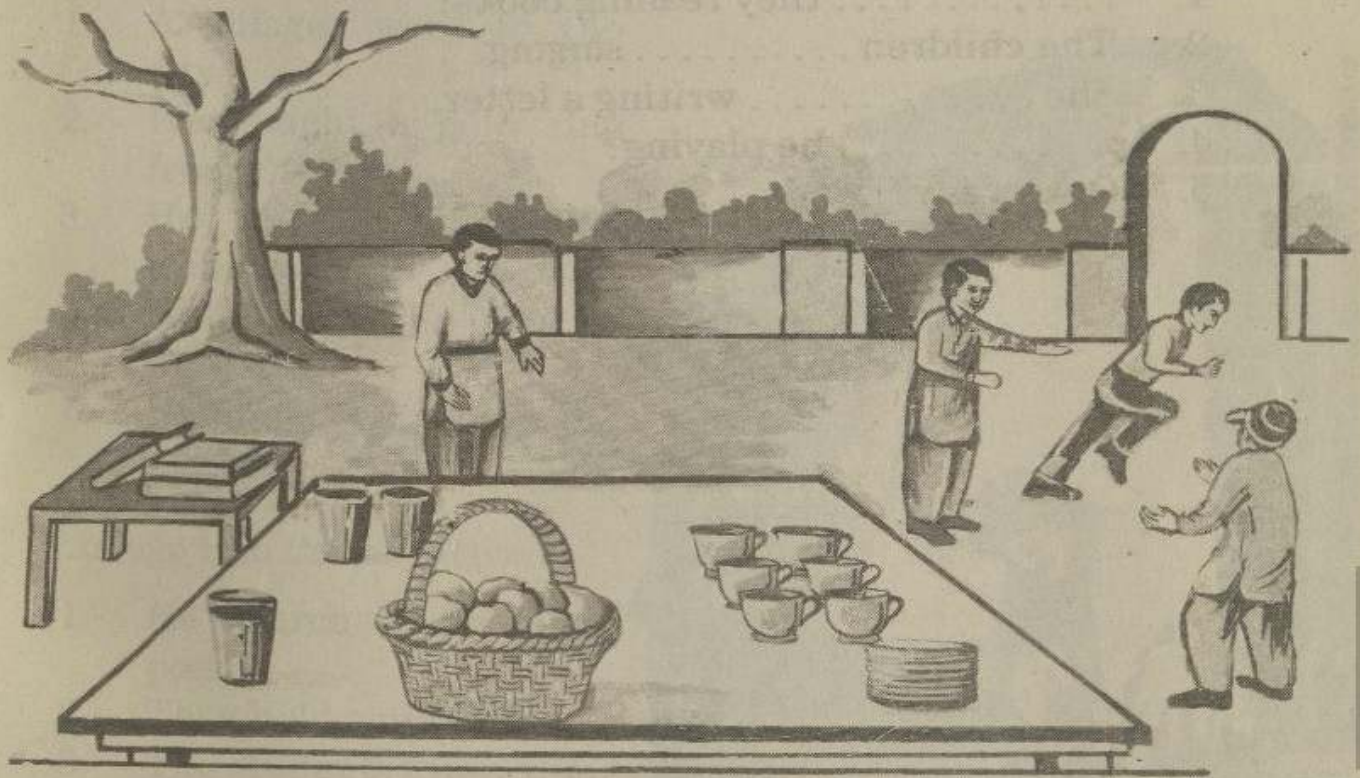
Revision Exercise I



A. Complete the following sentences with *How much* or *How many* .

1. ..... water is there in the glass ?
2. ..... boys are there in the park ?
3. ..... books are there on the desk ?
4. ..... fruit is there in the basket ?
5. ..... packets do you have ?
6. ..... milk can you drink ?
7. ..... cups are there on the table ?
8. ..... milk do you need ?

B. Fill in the blanks with *has / have / had.*

1. They ..... three pens now.
2. She ..... four books in her bag yesterday but now she ..... none.

Revision Exercise II

A. Change into interrogative sentences.

1. A villager went to the city.
2. He bought a gold ring from the city.
3. He lost the ring somewhere.
4. He showed the ring to his wife.
5. He found the ring in the street.

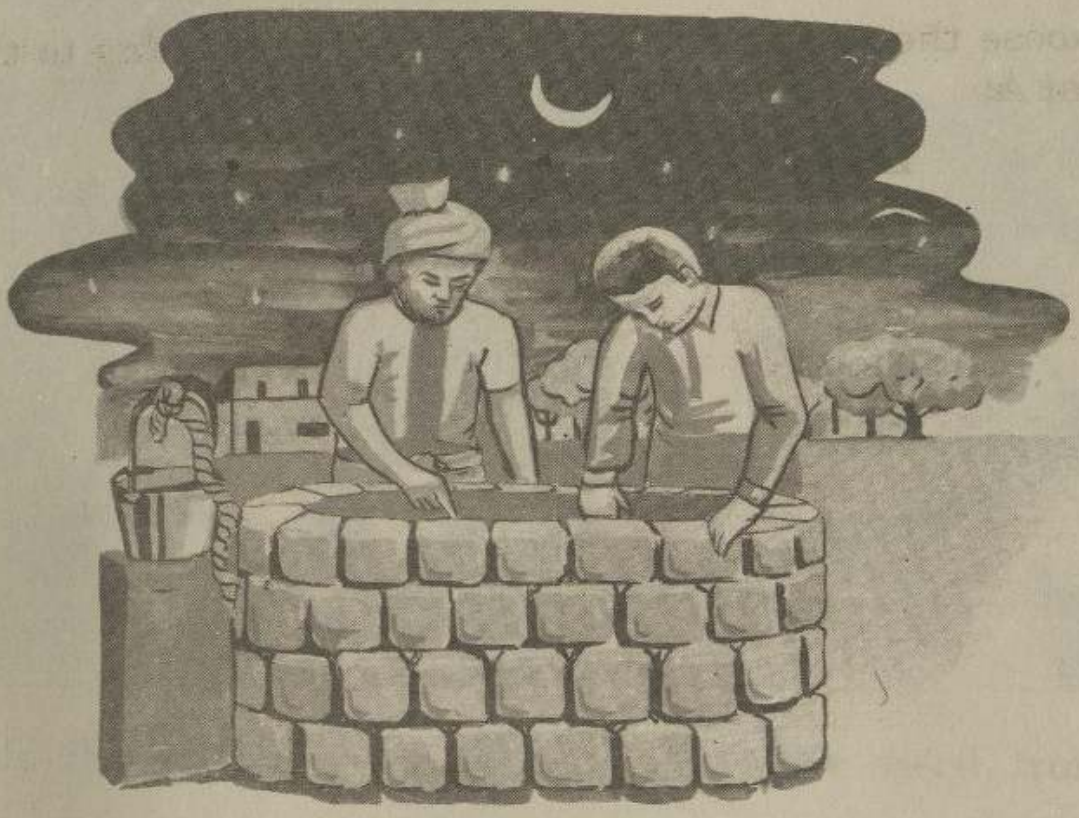
B. Change into the negative.

1. He searched his coat-pocket.
2. They held a meeting.
3. The students knew their lesson.
4. My friend left for Karachi yesterday.
5. The boys swam in the pond.

C. Use the correct form of the Verb.

1. Thousands of years ago people . . . . . food without cooking it. (*eat*)
2. Long long ago people . . . . . without fire. (*live*)
3. I . . . . . my friends to my birthday party last Friday. (*invite*)
4. I . . . . . the 7th Class examination in December, 1988. (*pass*)
5. He . . . . . away when he saw a lion. (*run*)

Revision Exercise III



A. Change from the past indefinite tense to present perfect tense.

Example: He went to the village.
He has gone to the village.

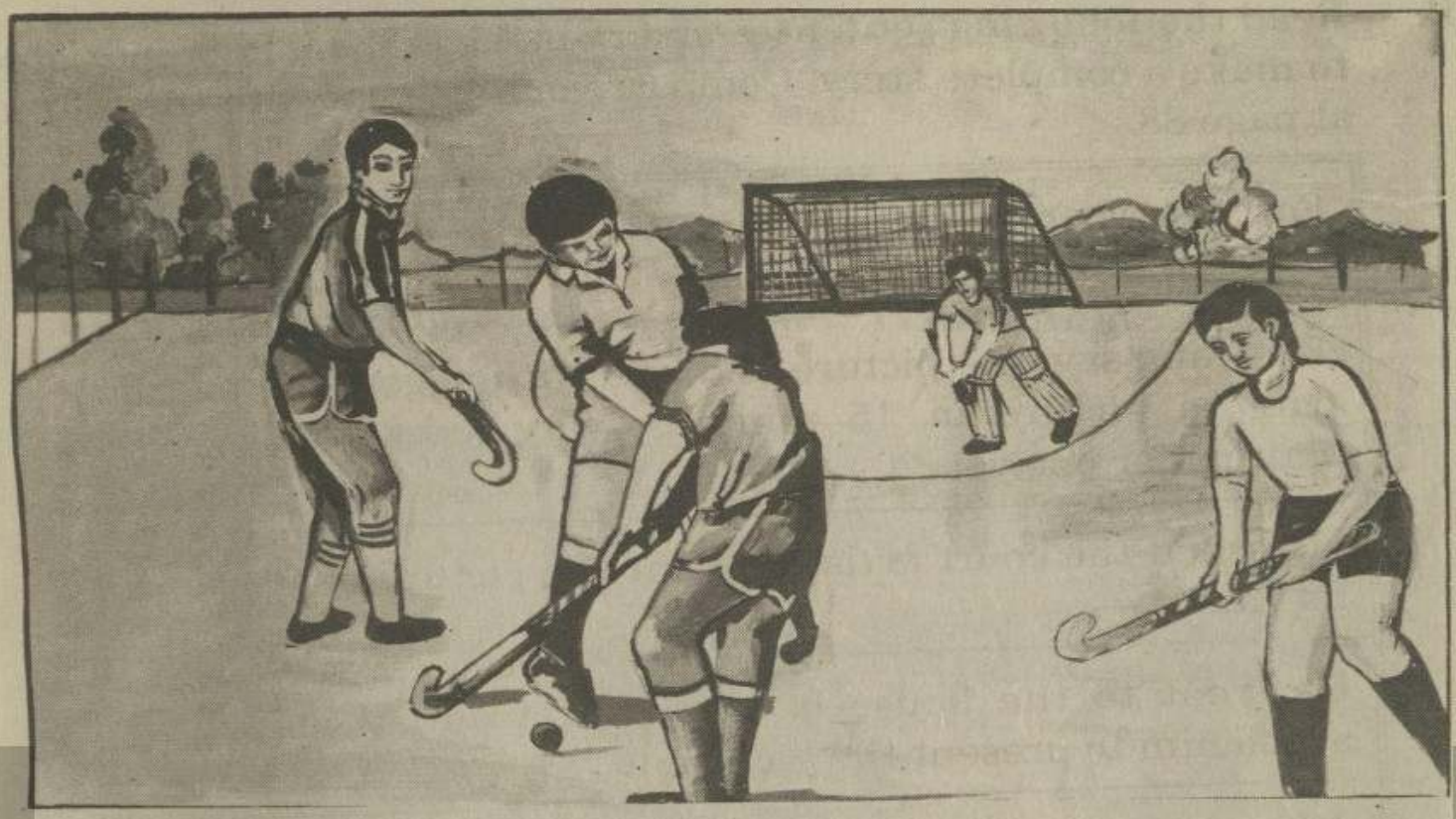
1. They stopped by the well.
2. I thought of a plan.
3. They found a strong wire.
4. They turned the wire into the hook.
5. We put the moon back in the sky.

B. Complete the sentences by using the suitable degree of the adjective given in brackets.

Example: Shahid is . . . . . than Ali. (*weak*)
Shahid is *weaker* than Ali.

1. Rehana is the . . . . . of all the girls. (*tall*)
2. My pencil is . . . . . than Ahmad's. (*small*)

Revision Exercise IV



A. Re-write the following by picking the right word from each bracket:

Everyone (was, were) expecting a close* game. Neither of the teams (was, were) able to score during the first half. Few of the games (has, have) been so exciting. One of the teams (has, have) attempted a field goal but (its, their) shot went to the left of the goal-post. Most of the fans (is, are) loudly cheering (his, her, their) team. Some of them (has, have) lost (his, their) voices. Many of our passes (has, have) been stopped. Nobody (was, were) prepared for what happened next. Everybody (was, were) surprised to see Rashid suddenly dodge and cut (his, their) way through the right sideline. All of us (was, were) shouting as he shot the ball into the goal. The game (was, were) so exciting that (it, they) kept the people cheering.

---

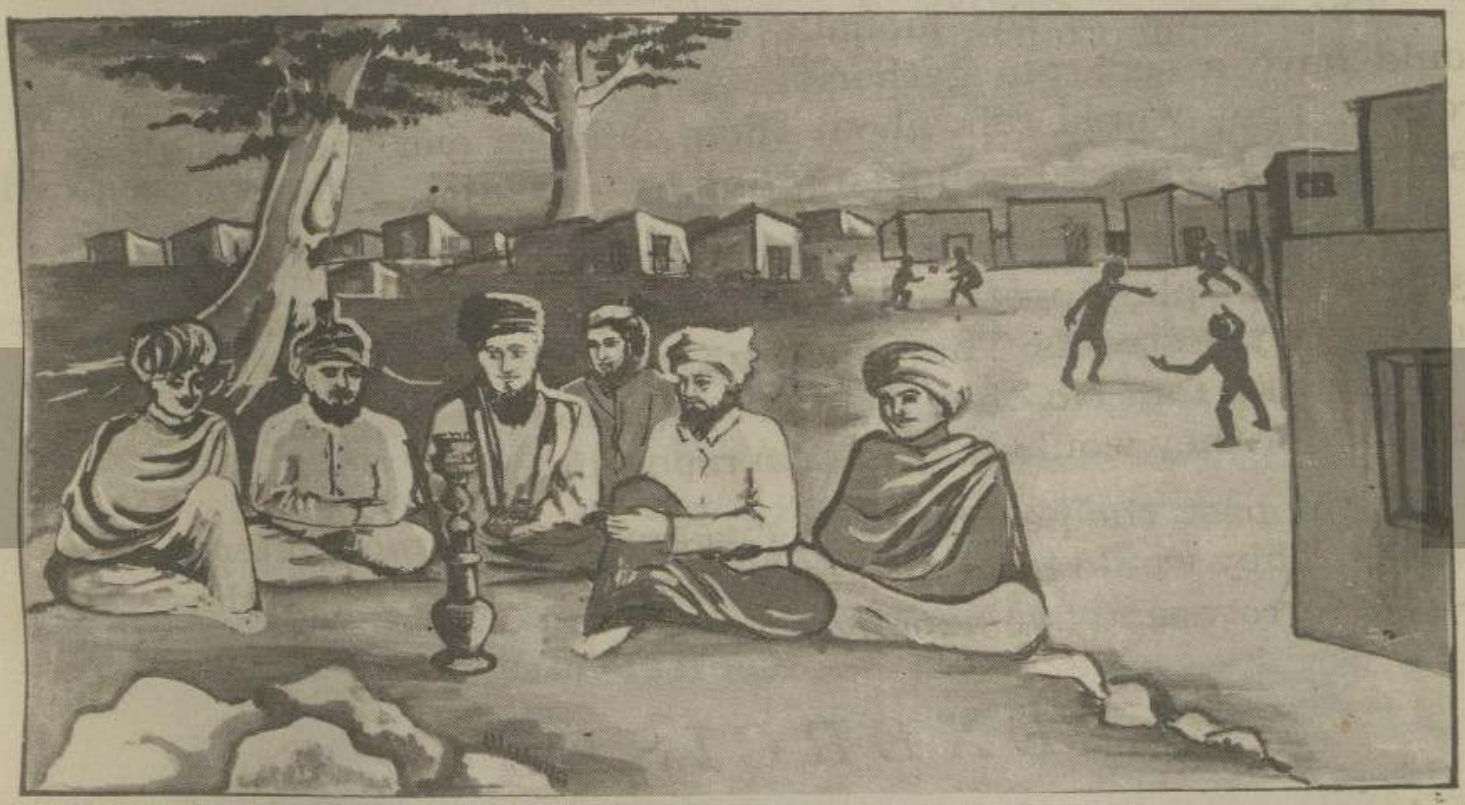
* Close: with both sides playing equally well.

LESSON 1

SUMMER EVENINGS

Structure: **WOULD (Habitual Past)**

Vocabulary: **enquire, welfare, attentive, sparkle, gathering, household, amusements, remaining**



Now-a-days people watch television sets to pass their evenings. Those who do not have television listen to the radio. Some people go to see films. Others visit friends and relatives.

Did the people watch TV fifty years ago? No, they didn't watch TV because there were no TV's then. Very few of them had radios. Others wouldn't even listen to the radios.

In the past, people had different ways of passing their evenings. They wouldn't sit in their rooms after meals. The men would gather at

one place and tell each other about their day's work. They would enquire after each other's welfare. They would learn about each other's problems and would try to solve them. The young would ask for the advice of the elders. After talking about their day's work and family matters, they would listen to a story attentively. The eyes of the listeners would sparkle with interest. The story would go on and on. Sometimes it would be left incomplete. The other part of the long story would be told the next evening.

The women of the mohalla would not sit with the men. They would have a separate gathering. And would talk about dishes and dresses. They would talk about their children and their health. And would discuss their household matters.

The younger children had amusements of their own. Girls and boys wouldn't play together in the evening. The boys would play hide and seek in the streets. They would go on long walks. Would the girls go on long walks, too? No, they wouldn't go on long walks. They would play with dolls or they would take part in rope-skipping.

In the past, the people would meet each other more often than we do today. They would help each other sincerely. They would share their joys and sorrows and live happily together.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

1. How do the people pass their evenings now-a-days?
2. Why wouldn't the people watch TV a hundred years ago?
3. What would the people do to pass their evenings when there were no TV's and radios?
4. Why would the eyes of the listeners sparkle when they heard a story?
5. Why would some stories be told in parts?
6. How would the women pass their evenings?
7. What games would the girls play?
8. Would the people meet each other often?

LESSON 2

A JOURNEY THROUGH SPACE

Anonymous

Oh, what fun it'd be
To journey through space!
To land on the moon
And walk on its face!

To journey through space
To Venus or Mars;
To reach Jupiter
Or maybe new stars.

To journey through space
To planets unknown;
To settle on them
And make them our own.

A journey through space
I'd welcome with joy!
Whatever I see
I'd fully enjoy.

EXERCISES

I. Which words in the poem rhyme with the following words?

race .....
noon .....
few .....
me .....
teach .....
kettle .....
take .....
talk .....
hand .....
run .....

II. Which lines of the stanzas rhyme together?

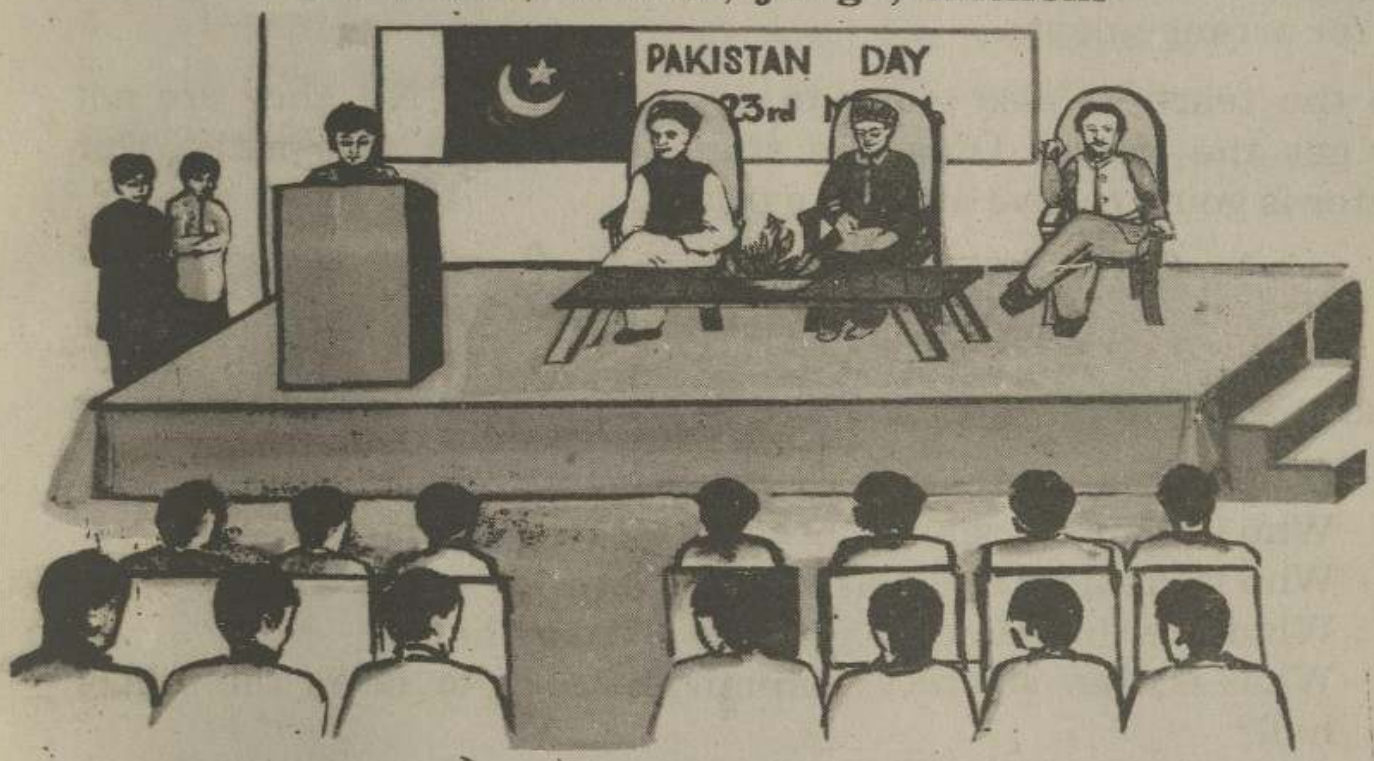
(*a*) first and third
(*b*) second and fourth

LESSON 3

PAKISTAN DAY

Structure: **GOING TO (Future Indefinite)**

Vocabulary: **function, decorate, preside, committee, recitation, deliver, judge, anthem**



We are going to have a school function. It is on March 23. The 23rd of March is Pakistan Day. Our teachers are going to help us. They are going to select the students for singing. The students are going to sing national songs. The teachers are also going to select the speakers. The students are going to write the speeches. The teachers will see these speeches one week before the function. The students are going to learn their speeches by heart. The teachers are not going to let them read from the papers. Our headmaster is going to preside over the function. We'll make a student's committee to arrange the function. The committee is going to decorate the school hall. It will also make the seating arrangements. The teachers are going to sit in the front. The students will behind them The function is going to start with

recitation from the Holy Quran. Then a group of students will sing the National Anthem. All the people will stand up when the National Anthem is sung. The speakers are going to deliver speeches. They are going to speak about Pakistan and our great leaders. Some more national songs are going to be sung. Three of our teachers are going to be the judges. They will judge the best singer and the best speaker. The best singer and the best speaker are going to get prizes. Prizes will also be given for arrangements.

Are the teachers also going to get the prizes? No, they are not going to get the prizes. Only the students will get the prizes. Our headmaster is going to give away the prizes.

EXERCISES

I. Read the lesson carefully and answer the questions given below.

1. Is the function going to be the Pakistan Day function?
2. Who is going to select the students for singing?
3. Who is going to sing national songs?
4. What are the students going to learn by heart?
5. What is the student's committee going to do in the school hall?
6. On what topic are the students going to speak?
7. Who will act as judges at the function?
8. Who is going to give away the prizes?

II. Fill in the blanks with *is / are / am.*

1. 23rd of March . . . . . the Pakistan Day.
2. I . . . . . going to sing a national song.
3. He . . . . . going to recite from the Holy Quran.
4. The students . . . . . going to decorate the school hall.
5. . . . . the teachers going to sit in the front?
6. The function . . . . . going to start at 5 p.m.
7. The speakers . . . . . going to speak about Pakistan.
8. . . . . the Headmaster going to give away the prizes?

7:05

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LESSON 4

LETTER WRITING

Structure: **FUTURE CONTINUOUS**

Vocabulary: **weather, journey, comfortable, affectionately, tournament, accompany**

Shah Jahan is a student. He is a student of Government High School, Loralai. He is very healthy. He plays volleyball. He is a member of the school volleyball team. His school team will be taking part in a tournament. The tournament will take place in Quetta. Shah Jahan wrote a letter to his friend Fazal. Fazal lives in Quetta. This is what Shah Jahan wrote:

RELATED BOOKS

LESSON 4

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House No. 123
Jogezai Street
Tehsil Road
Loralai
April 24, 1989

Dear Fazal,

Our school team will be coming to Quetta next month. I am also a member of the team. We shall be leaving Loralai by bus. One of our teachers will accompany us. The weather is very good these days. Let's pray it's good in May, too. We shall be enjoying our journey. We'll be reaching Quetta at about 3 o'clock on the 11th of May. We shall be staying at Government Special High School. Teams from other schools will also be reaching Quetta the same day. They will be staying at different schools there. Will you be waiting for me at the bus-stand? Then we can go to Government Special High School together. We shall rest for two days. The tournament will be starting on 13th of May. We shall not be playing on the first day. We shall be playing our first match the next morning. We shall be playing six matches in all. We shall stay in Quetta for twelve days because we shall not be playing matches everyday. I hope we shall be meeting everyday. We shall also meet other friends. Our teacher will be very busy. He will be working hard to make our stay comfortable. Don't you think we'll have great fun?

Hoping to meet you in Quetta.

Yours affectionately,
Shah Jahan

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

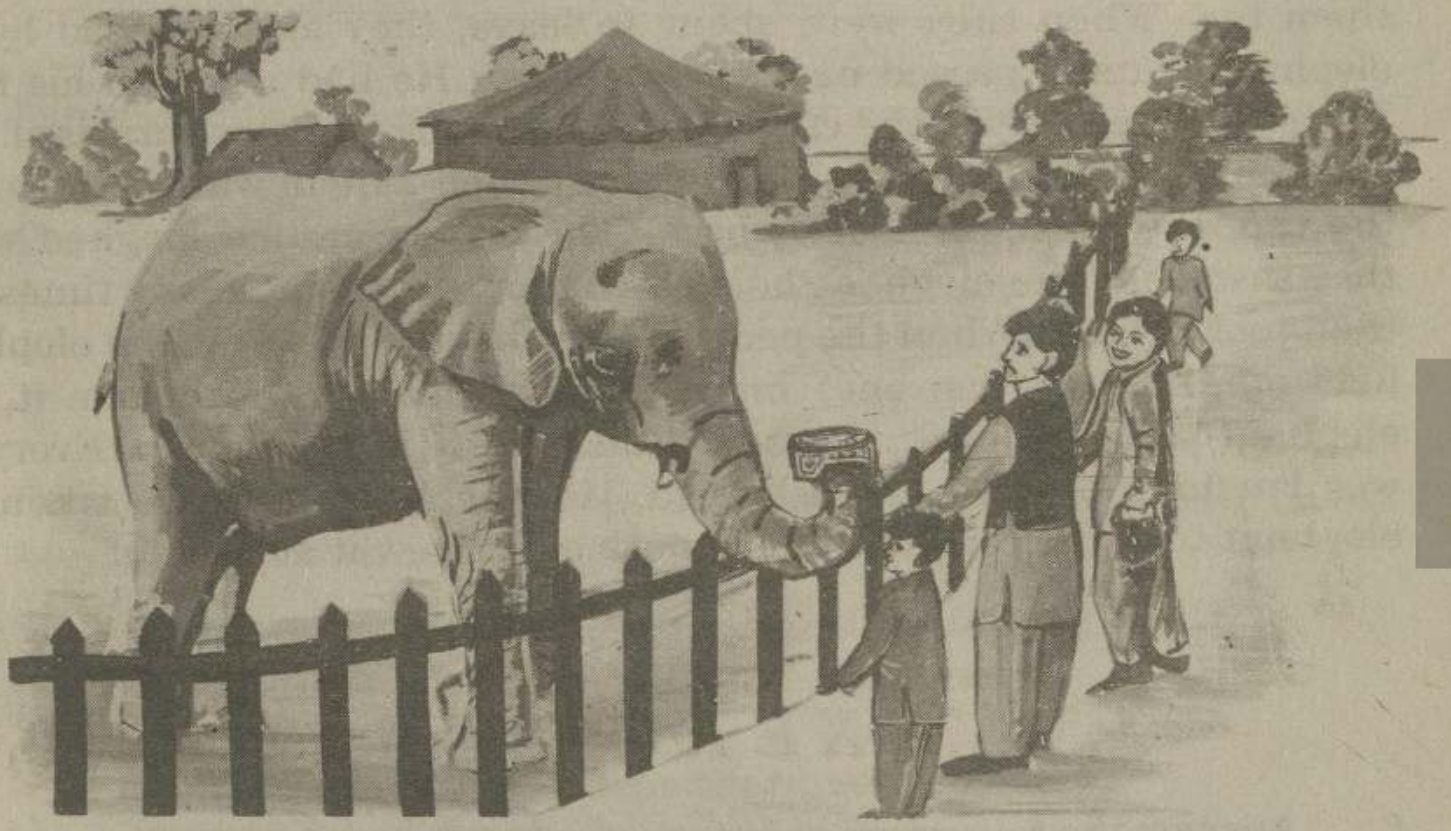
1. Who wrote a letter to Fazal?
2. When will the school team be reaching Quetta?
3. When will the tournament be starting?
4. Where will the Loralai school team be staying?
5. Where will the other teams stay?
6. Will the Loralai team be playing on the first day?
7. How many matches will they play in all?

LESSON 5

THE TRICK

Structure: **MAY (asking permission)**

Vocabulary: **circus, company, own, owner, trunk, trick. offer, ashamed**



Once a fair was held in a village. A circus company also came there. They had some animals with them. There was an elephant too. The elephant liked to play and rest in water, but there wasn't much water. There was a pool of water on the other side of the village. It was owned by a farmer, named Zaman. The owner of the circus went to see Zaman. He said to Zaman, "May we bring the elephant here for a walk?" "Yes, you may," replied Zaman, "but may I come and see the elephant first?"

"Why not? The elephant is very gentle. You can bring your children, too," said the owner.

The next day, Zaman took his children along and went to see the elephant. His son wanted to sit on the back of the elephant. He said, "Father, may I have a ride on the elephant?" "No, you may not. The elephant is so large. You may fall down," replied Zaman, "but I'll show you something funny." He held up some food for the elephant to eat. As soon as the elephant reached out to take it with its trunk, Zaman pulled the food away. Zaman tricked the elephant many times.

Later, they went to see the other animals. The owner offered them tea. When they were about to leave, they again passed by the elephant. Zaman passed near the elephant. He had a cap on his head. The elephant took off the cap with its trunk. Zaman was surprised. The elephant offered the cap to Zaman. Just when Zaman was about to take the cap, the elephant took it back. The people around laughed when they saw this. The elephant held the cap out to Zaman many times and then took it back. When the people were about to go away, the elephant held out Zaman's cap once more. When Zaman tried to take it, the elephant pulled it back, pressed it and put it in his mouth. Everyone was laughing. Zaman felt ashamed. He was about to leave when the elephant took the cap out of his mouth and threw it at Zaman.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Where was the fair held?
2. Did a circus company come there?
3. Did the elephant like to play in water?
4. What did the owner of the circus say to Zaman?
5. Who wanted to sit on the back of the elephant?
6. Who played tricks with the elephant?
7. What did the elephant do?
8. What did Zaman feel when everyone was laughing?
9. Did they go to see the other animals?

LESSON 6

BOOK SHOP

Structure: **FOR AND SINCE**

Vocabulary: **magazine, promise, cousin, pigeons, colourful**

There is a book shop at the corner. Rashid has been standing in the book shop for some time. He has been looking at the books and magazines. He has been looking at the pictures too. He finds an interesting picture in a magazine. It is so colourful. Tahir comes into the shop. He is Rashid's friend. He is happy to see Rashid in the book shop.

Tahir: Hello! Rashid. I am happy to meet you here. Are you looking for some books to buy?

Rashid: No, I have been waiting for Akram. He promised to meet me here.

Tahir: Have you been waiting long?

Rashid: No, I came here at 5 o'clock. It is fifteen past five now. I have been here for fifteen minutes.

Tahir: What have you been doing since 5 o'clock?

Rashid: I have been looking at books and pictures. I have been reading stories, too.

Tahir: What have you been reading?

Rashid: I have been reading the story of a rich man. He wanted to test his friends. There is a very interesting picture, too. I have finished the story now. Have you been standing in the shop long?

Tahir: No, I have been here since ten past five. I have been trying to find a book on keeping birds.

Rashid: Since when have you been interested in keeping birds?

Tahir: Well, my cousin sent me a pair of pigeons on my birthday. You know, last Friday was my birthday. He has been keeping pigeons for five years.

Rashid: May I help you find the book?

Tahir: No, thanks. I'll ask the shopkeeper to help me.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

1. How long has Rashid been waiting at the book shop?
2. What has Rashid been doing since 5 o'clock?
3. Which story has Rashid been reading in the bookshop?
4. What kind of a book has Tahir been trying to find?
5. Who sent Tahir a pair of pigeons?
6. When was Tahir's birthday?
7. Who has been keeping pigeons and for how long?
8. How will Tahir find a book on keeping birds?

LESSON 7

REAL FRIENDS

Structure: **PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

Vocabulary: **entertain, delicious, costly, hospitality**

Many years ago there lived a very rich man. He had a lot of friends. Some of them had been living in his house as his guests. He had been entertaining them with delicious food for months. He had been giving costly presents to his friends. All his friends enjoyed visiting him. The rich man had been thinking who his real friends were. For some days he had been wondering whether they really liked him! Had they been enjoying his friendship or his food and gifts? They had always been praising him for his presents. They had not been praising him as a friend. He had been thinking of testing his friends. One day he thought of a plan. He asked all of them to sit with him that evening. He did not offer them any food. He looked very unhappy. His friends had never seen him so sad. He told them that he had lost all his money. He asked

them to help him. He added that if they didn't help him, he would lose his house as well.

At first no one answered him. They had been hoping to get food and gifts. Now the rich man was asking them to give him help. One by one, they began to leave his house. In the end, only two of them stayed behind. These two men said, "You have been giving us food and gifts for a long time. We have always enjoyed your hospitality. It is our duty to help you in your difficulty." The rich man laughed. He thanked the two men. He told them that he did not really need any money. He only wanted to know if his guests were his friends or just friends of his money.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Did the rich man have lot of friends?
2. What did the rich man give to his friends?
3. Why did the friends enjoy visiting the rich man?
4. What did the rich man tell his friends?
5. What did the two friends say?
6. What did the other friends do?
7. How many real friends did the rich man have?

II. Complete the following sentences by adding words from the lesson.

1. Many years ago .....
2. Some of them had been living .....
3. All his friends enjoyed .....
4. He had been thinking of .....
5. He asked all of them .....
6. He told them that .....
7. He asked them to .....
8. They had been hoping .....
9. One by one they .....
10. The rich man began to .....

LESSON 8

MY SHADOW

I have a little shadow, that goes in and out with me,
And what can be the use of him is more than I can see.
He is very, very like me, from the feet upto the head.
And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed.
The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow
Not at all like proper children, which is always very slow;
For he sometimes shoots up taller, like children's rubber ball,
And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all.

(*R. L. Stevenson*)

EXERCISE

Write down the rhyming words in the blank spaces against each word.

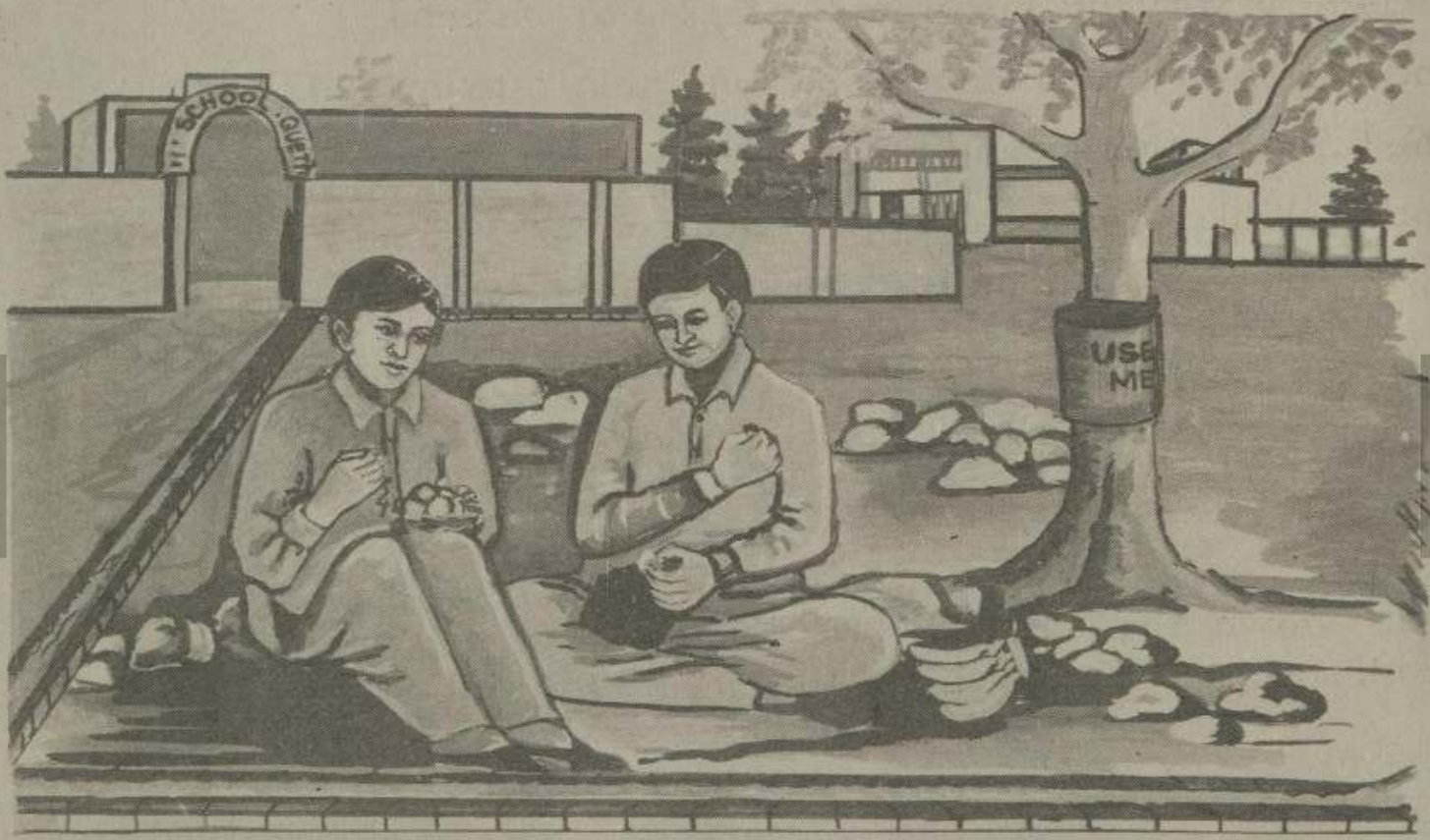
me	.....	.....
can	.....	.....
way	.....	.....
slow	.....	.....
fall	.....	.....
get	.....	.....
tree	.....	.....
feet	.....	.....

LESSON 9

CLEANLINESS

Structure: **OUGHT TO**

Vocabulary: **drain, smell, unpleasant, fly, mosquito, surrounding, prevent, breed, insects**



Two little boys were sitting near the play ground. It was recess time. They were eating something out of a plastic bag. There was a drain in front of them. They finished eating. Just as they were about to throw the plastic bag into the drain, one of their teachers came along. He said to them, "You ought not to throw the plastic bags into the drain. You ought to throw them into the basket. The basket is there under the tree. Please do that now."

The little boys obeyed the teacher. They threw the plastic bag in the basket. But they did not understand why they could not throw the

bag in the drain. They had always been doing so in the street. They asked the teacher why it was wrong to throw things into the drains.

The teacher said, "A drain is made to carry away water. If plastic bags and such other things are thrown into the drain, the water will not flow. When the water does not flow, it becomes dirty, turns black in colour and smells bad. The bad smell is unpleasant for everyone. The dirty water becomes a breeding ground for flies and mosquitoes. These insects spread diseases. It is our duty to prevent diseases from spreading. We ought to keep our surroundings clean and healthy."

The little boys understood why they ought not to throw things into the drains. They told themselves that they would do their best to keep their school clean. In this way they could make their city a clean and pleasant place to live in.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Where were the two little boys sitting?
2. What were they going to throw in the drain?
3. What did the teacher advise the boys not to do?
4. Why should we not throw things into the drains?
5. Where should the boys have thrown the bag?
6. Did the boys obey their teacher?
7. Where did they throw the bag?
8. When does water in the drain become black?
9. What breeds on dirty water?
10. Why should you keep your room clean?

II. Of the four words given after each sentence only one word is suitable for filling in the blank in the sentence. Choose the correct word.

1. You ought to . . . . . your school clean.
   (*a*) kept, (*b*) keep, (*c*) keeping, (*d*) keeps

LESSON 10

THE LION'S SHARE

Vocabulary: **surprise, satisfy, challenge, dare, roar, bone, skin**

Once a lion, a fox, a jackal and a wolf made a group. They went hunting together. After a few hours they saw a deer. They surrounded it. They killed the deer. They decided to divide the animal into four parts. The lion ordered others to cut it into pieces. They were very happy. They were thinking of the wonderful meal they would soon have.

When everyone had done his work, the lion said, "I am the king of the animals. I shall take the first part." The fox said that he would take the second part. But the lion roared and said, "I shall have the second

part, too, because I am the best hunter." The other animals were surprised but they were ready to give him the second part, too. But the lion was not satisfied. He told the others, "The third part is also mine because I am the wisest. Now tell me who dares to touch the last part?"

The other animals knew that it was not fair, but who could challenge the lion? They sat on one side while the lion ate up all the shares. He left only some bones and the skin of the deer. The other animals then walked away.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

1. How many animals went out hunting?
2. What did they kill?
3. Who cut the deer into pieces?
4. Did the animals decide to divide the deer into four parts?
5. How many parts did the lion want?
6. Was it fair on the part of the lion to have all the shares?
7. Why did all the other animals not challenge the lion?
8. What do you think about the behaviour of the lion?

II. Fill in the blanks with the right word from those given after each sentence.

1. The other animals let the lion have his own way because they were too . . . . . to fight with him.
   (*a*) fed up, (*b*) wicked, (*c*) weak, (*d*) big
2. The lion was not . . . . . to other animals.
   (*a*) cruel, (*b*) angry, (*c*) wrong, (*d*) fair
3. The fox said that he would take the . . . . . part.
   (*a*) first, (*b*) second, (*c*) third, (*d*) fourth
4. The other animals walked away . . . . . .
   (*a*) complaining, (*b*) shouting, (*c*) quietly, (*d*) crying

LESSON 11

THE LADY WITH THE LAMP

Vocabulary: **belong, well-to-do, nurse, forget, soldiers, allow, wounded, remember, noble, profession**

Florence Nightingale was born in 1820. She belonged to a well-to-do English family. She had loving parents and a comfortable home where she lived happily.

She always felt sorry when she saw people sick and in pain. She wanted to help them. As a child she used to play nurse with her dolls. When Miss Florence Nightingale was a young girl, she visited the sick people and looked after them. She wanted to be a nurse.

Her father did not want her to be a nurse. He sent her to Europe. He hoped that she would forget about becoming a nurse. Wherever she went, she visited hospitals to learn more and more about nursing. Later she was made the head of a small hospital in London.

At that time, the English were fighting a war in Crimea. Many soldiers were wounded. They were dying in the hospital. She wanted to help them. She was allowed to go and look after the wounded soldiers. She worked day and night and saved the lives of hundreds of soldiers. At night she would walk round the hospital with a lamp in her hand. She carefully nursed each wounded soldier. She was kind to

them. The soldiers respected her. They called her the "Lady With the Lamp".

Florence Nightingale died in 1910. She will always be remembered for making nursing a noble profession.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

1. When was Florence Nightingale born?
2. How did she live in her home?
3. How did she feel when she saw the sick people?
4. What did she do when she was a child?
5. What did she do when she was a young girl?
6. What did she want to become?
7. Why did her father send her to Europe?
8. Who was fighting a war in Crimea?
9. Why did the soldiers respect Florence Nightingale?
10. What did they call her?

II. Read the story again and write *true* or *false* after each sentence.

1. Florence Nightingale did not belong to a well-to-do family.
2. She belonged to a French family.
3. Florence Nightingale did not want to be a nurse.
4. Her father wanted her to be a nurse.
5. Her father sent her to Europe.
6. She did not feel sorry when she saw the sick.
7. Many soldiers were wounded.
8. The soldiers did not like Florence Nightingale.
9. She carefully nursed each wounded soldier.
10. Florence made nursing a noble profession.

III. Read the lesson again. Then complete these sentences.

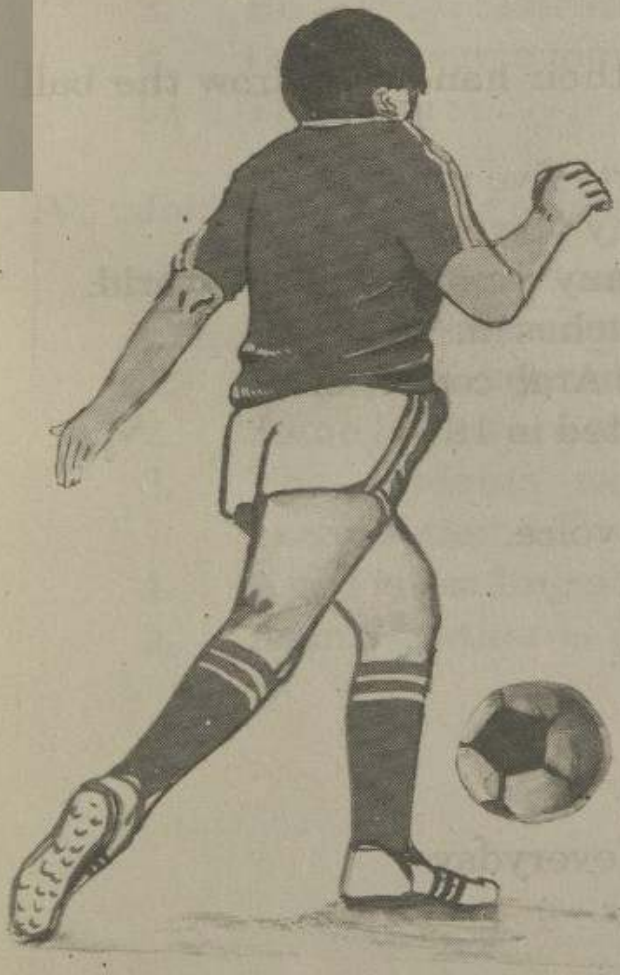
1. Florence Nightingale . . . . . to a . . . . . English . . . . . .
2. She had . . . . . parents and . . . . . home.

LESSON 12

FOOTBALL

Vocabulary: **popular, rough, injure, skillfully, regular, international, according to**

Football is played all over the world. It is a very popular game. It is also very popular in Balochistan. Football is known as soccer, too. Modern football began in England in 1863. Before 1863, football was played without any set rules. Each team of players made its own rules. The game was very different from what it is now. It was played without a goal-post. The players kicked the ball from one end of the town to the other. But it was a very rough game. Players got their clothes torn. They also got hit and kicked and even badly injured.



The game is still rough but it is very interesting. The ball is carried very skillfully. It is either kicked with the foot or hit with the head. The players are not allowed to use their hands to send the ball into the goal.

A regular football match is played for ninety minutes. It is divided into two halves of forty five minutes each. The players run after the ball up and down the ground. Football players should be strong and healthy for such a tiring game.

Football has become the national game in many countries of the world. In Europe, football matches are played every Saturday. Children and grown ups go to see the football matches in large numbers. Those who are unable to go to see the matches watch the game on television.

Football has become a very popular game in Arab countries. In America and Australia, people play football according to their own rules. But in international games, teams from all countries play according to the set rules.

The World Cup tournament started in 1930. Countries from different parts of the world play matches. They play for the World Cup. This tournament is held once every four years.

EXERCISES

I. Say whether the following statements are *true* or *false*.

1. Football is known as soccer.
2. Before 1863, the game was not very different from what it is now.
3. It was a rough game.
4. The players are allowed to use their hands to throw the ball into the net.
5. A football match is played for forty five minutes.
6. Football needs strong and healthy players.
7. Football is a national game in many countries of the world.
8. All the people watch football matches on TV.
9. Football is not a popular game in Arab countries.
10. The World Cup tournament started in 1970.

II. Change the following into the passive voice.

Example: People play *football.*
Football is played by people.

(*a*)
1. They write letters.
2. We like honest people.
3. The players kick the ball.
4. Somebody cleans this room everyday.
5. I invite my friends to parties.

LESSON 13

TWO FOOLISH FRIENDS

Vocabulary: **foolish, dig, earth, please, thoughtfully, solve**

Alam and Fazil were two friends. They were very hard working and cheerful, but they were foolish. They did many funny things.

One day Alam said to Fazil, "We have no water for our fields. We should dig a well." They began to dig. They worked very hard. They dug all day long. By the end of the day they had dug a big hole.

"We have done well," said Alam happily, "We shall have a fine well in a few days."

"Yes," said Fazil, "but what shall we do with the earth that is coming out of the well?"

"Oh, that's a problem, isn't it? We cannot leave it there. We must think of something." said Alam.

When the two friends met the next morning, Alam looked very happy. "I have found the answer to our problem," he said, "It's very simple. We ought to dig another hole and put the earth in there."

"What a good idea!" said Fazil, "Let's begin at once." They left the first well and began digging another hole. They put all the earth from the well into the second hole. When they had finished they were very pleased.

"We are very clever," said Alam happily, "We solved our problem so soon."

"Yes, we did," replied Fazil. Then he saw the heap of earth which had come from the second well. "But what shall we do with that?"

Alam looked thoughtfully and said, "Let's think about it."

The next day the two men met again. "I have thought about our little problem," said Alam. "We must dig another hole, but it should be a very big hole."

All through that day they dug. At the end of the day they had finished the third hole. They put the earth from the second hole in it and some from the third hole. Then the hole was full. Still there was lot of earth outside.

"There is only one answer to our problem," said Fazil, "We should put this earth into the well."

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

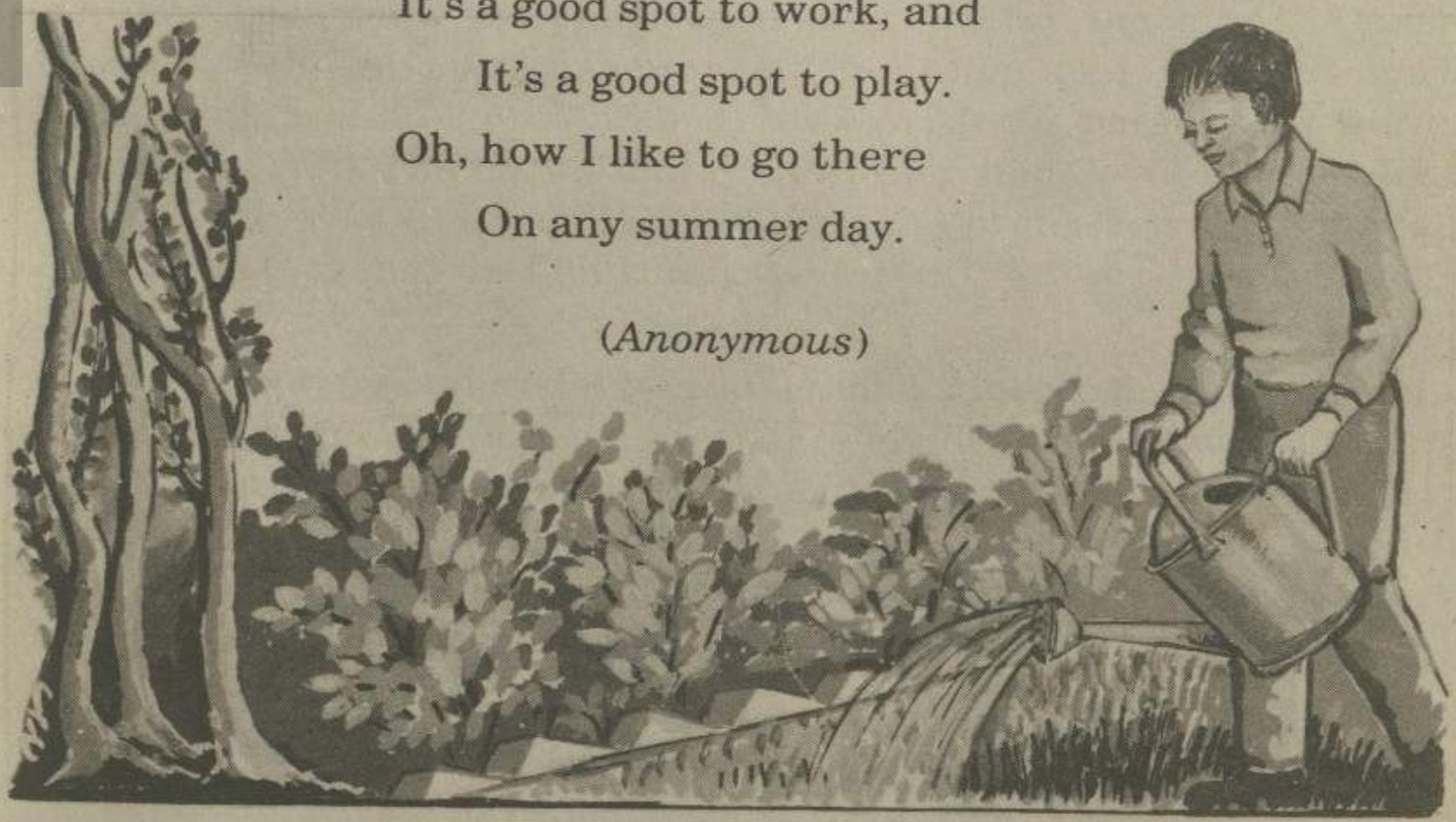
1. Who are the two foolish friends?
2. Were Alam and Fazil very wise?
3. Why did they want to dig a well?
4. Why did they dig another hole?
5. What did they do when they had dug the second hole?
6. What did they do when they had finished the third hole?

LESSON 14

A GARDEN FOR ME

I have a little garden
That I made just for me.
It's a small kind of garden,
But, oh, so good to see!
My father plants a garden
And works there day by day.
I plant a better garden,
My father likes to say.
It's a good spot to work, and
It's a good spot to play.
Oh, how I like to go there
On any summer day.

(*Anonymous*)



LESSON 15

THE TELEPHONE

Vocabulary: **flight, invent, devote, allow**, deal, dumb

The telephone bell rings. Your brother calls from Karachi. He tells you that he is well there. Your father is coming from Lahore. You ring up the airport. You are told that the flight will be on time. How often we use the telephone now-a-days! We dial the number and talk to people living far away from us.

Do you know who invented this useful machine? Alexander Graham Bell was the inventor of the telephone. He was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, on March 3, 1847. With his parents, he moved to Canada in 1870. His father and grandfather had devoted their lives to teaching the deaf to speak. Bell followed the profession of his family. He became a teacher of deaf and dumb children.

He always wondered if he could make a machine which would talk. After some time he and his brother Melville made a talking machine which clearly said the word, "Ma-ma". Graham Bell worked harder and harder. His friend Thomas Watson helped him. They ran wires from one place to another and hoped to talk over them. For three years they heard only noises, but they worked on.

One day, Bell called to Watson over the wire from another room. He said, "Mr. Watson, come here; I want you." "I heard you! I heard you!" shouted Watson. Graham Bell had invented the telephone.

LESSON 16

GOLD IN THE LAND

Vocabulary: **advise, secret, save, savings, continue, sow, wheat**

There was a farmer who worked very hard. He had three sons. He worked in the field all day but his sons were very lazy. They did not help their father in his work. This made the farmer very unhappy. He advised his sons to work hard but they didn't listen to him.

One day the farmer fell ill. He thought he was going to die. He called his three sons near his bed and said, "I have a secret to tell you. I saved a lot of money in my life. I bought gold with my savings. I have hidden it in my field. There is a lot of gold there. You will find enough for each of you. Let's hope I get well. Then I can show you the place."

The farmer did not get well. He died after a few days. His sons buried him in the village graveyard. The next day the three brothers were sitting together. The eldest said to his younger brothers, "Do you remember what father said? He had hidden gold in his field. Let us go and look for it." They went to the field. They divided the field into three parts and began to dig. They worked hard all morning. They stopped only for lunch. Then again they worked till evening but they didn't find anything. "Let us stop work for the day," said one of them, "We shall continue tomorrow." They were very tired. They had never worked so hard in their lives. Early next morning they went back to the field and started digging. Still they could not find any gold.

"Father must have hidden it very deep," said the eldest of them. "Perhaps he was afraid that some thieves would find it. Let's go on digging deeper."

So they went on digging for the whole week. They dug the whole place very deep, but they could not find gold.

At last they stopped work. They were very unhappy. One of them said, "We have not been able to find gold. Perhaps someone stole it away. Let us throw the seeds in the field." They had dug the field very deep. They sowed wheat. They watered the field regularly. In a few weeks, the wheat crop was ready. Golden wheat plants could be seen all over the field. The hidden gold was there before them in the form of a good crop. They were thankful to their father. They decided to work hard on their land from that day onward.

LESSON 17

THE WOODCUTTER AND HIS WIFE

Structure **Conditional Sentences**

Vocabulary: **future, alert, success, importance, fairy, grant, wishes, stick**

We can make our future if we are alert. Time gives us chances of success. If we do not make use of a chance, we find it difficult to get it again. Here is a story. It is not a real one, but it helps us to understand the importance of time.

Once there was a woodcutter. He lived in a hut with his wife. He would go into the forest everyday. He would cut wood and sell it. One day he began to cut a tree. A little fairy lived in that tree. She begged him not to cut the tree because it was her home. The woodcutter was

surprised when he heard the voice of the fairy. He looked this way and that, but he could not see her. He again began to cut. The little fairy cried again. The woodcutter stopped cutting at once. The fairy came down the tree. The woodcutter saw her. The fairy again requested him not to cut the tree. The woodcutter said, "I need wood to sell. I am a poor man." The fairy told him that she would grant him three wishes, if he left the tree alone.

The woodcutter was surprised. He was a kind man. He did not cut the tree down. He went home silently. His wife saw him coming without any wood. She was very angry. The woodcutter sat on a wooden board. He said that the fairy had promised to grant him three wishes. His wife said, "Alright, then eat your wishes. I have no food for you." He asked his wife to be quiet. He said loudly, "I wish to have hot *kebabs* to eat." Suddenly there was a plate of *kebabs* in front of him.

His wife was surprised. Her mouth watered, but she shouted, "I wish the *kebabs* to stick on your nose." At once the *kebabs* flew and stuck on the nose of the woodcutter. He tried to pull them away. The *kebabs* were hot. They were magic *kebabs*. He could not pull them off his nose. Then he said, "I wish these *kebabs* to come off my nose." The *kebabs* came off his nose. That was the end of the three wishes.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Where did the woodcutter live?
2. Where did he go everyday?
3. What did he do in the forest?
4. Where did the little fairy live?
5. Why did the fairy beg the woodcutter not to cut the tree?
6. Why was the woodcutter surprised?
7. What did the fairy promise the woodcutter?
8. Why was the wife angry?
9. What did the woodcutter tell his wife?

LESSON 18

TARIQ BURNS HIS BOATS

Vocabulary: **conqueror, warrior, rule, camp, huge, inspire, defeat, drown, century**

Tariq bin Ziyad, the Muslim conqueror of Spain, was a slave of Musa bin Nusair, the Muslim Governor of Africa. Islam gives equal chances of progress to masters and slaves. Tariq was an able man and a great warrior. He rose to be an army commander. After conquering North Africa the Muslims had reached very close to Spain.

At that time King Roderick ruled over Spain. He was a cruel ruler and people were not happy with him. Many of them appealed to Musa to come to their help. Musa sent Tariq to attack Spain.

In May, 711 A.D. Tariq bin Ziyad landed at the southern coast of Spain with 7,000 Muslims. The troops camped on a hill which was

named Jabal al-Tariq (The Rock of Tariq). It is now called Gibralter. Five thousand Muslim soldiers arrived later. Now Tariq had 12,000 men under his command.

King Roderick collected a huge army of more than one lakh soldiers. After landing in Spain, Tariq ordered all the boats to be burnt. When the boats had been burnt, he addressed his troops. He said, "I have burnt the boats because we have not come here to return. The enemy is in front of us and the sea behind us. Either we shall win or die fighting. Surely we are not going to return home without victory."

When the soldiers heard these words, they were highly inspired. They cried, "Allah-o-Akbar, Allah-o-Akbar." At last the two armies fought the first battle. Twelve thousand Muslims faced an army of more than one lakh men. Though much less in number, the Muslims fought very bravely. The enemy was completely defeated. King Roderick was drowned in the river.

Tariq bin Ziyad had won a great victory. After some time the Muslims conquered the whole of Spain and ruled there for eight centuries.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Whose slave was Tariq bin Ziyad?
2. What were the qualities which helped him to be an army commander?
3. Who ruled over Spain before Tariq conquered it?
4. What kind of a ruler was King Roderick?
5. Who appealed to Musa to come to their help?
6. Why was the hill named "Jabal al-Tariq"?
7. Why did Tariq burn his boats?
8. What inspired the soldiers?
9. Who was drowned in the river?
10. For how many centuries did the Muslims rule over Spain?

2. Yesterday was a holiday. We went out for a picnic.
3. Tariq won the battle. He was a great commander.
4. People were not happy. Roderick was a bad ruler.
5. We are not going to return. We shall fight to the last.
6. I have burnt the boats. We have not come here to return.
7. I am not feeling well. I cannot attend the class today.
8. I shall take an umbrella with me. It is raining.
9. We should kill flies. They spread diseases.
10. Mosquitoes spread malaria. We should kill them.

V. Read the following numbers aloud.

A.

73	Seventy three
140	One hundred forty
285	Two hundred eighty five
5629	Five thousand six hundred twenty nine
764	Seven hundred sixty four
4819	Four thousand eight hundred nineteen
13309	Thirteen thousand three hundred nine
80234	Eighty thousand two hundred thirty four
19840	Nineteen thousand eight hundred forty

B.

83 , 183 , 493 , 597 ,611

949 , 777 , 369 , 834 ,704

5209 , 3284 , 6856 , 1595

10368, 15036 , 14986 , 15520

LESSON 19

ZIARAT RESIDENCY

Vocabulary: **orchards, delight, of course, channels, explain, juniper, carpet, affairs**

Mr. Anwar and Mrs. Anwar live in Quetta. They have two sons, Saleem and Kabeer. Saleem's uncle Jameel and his family had come from Karachi. They wanted to spend a few days in Quetta. One day both the families made a programme to visit the Ziarat Residency.

Ziarat is 120 kilometers away from Quetta. It is a beautiful hill station. Many people from various parts of the country visit this place during summer because it is pleasant and cool.

Mr. Anwar and others made the necessary preparations and left Quetta for Ziarat on a Friday morning in a van. After about an hour's drive they entered the Ziarat valley. In a few minutes they saw that they were passing through many orchards and green fields. The children were greatly delighted. Mr. Jameel's daughter, Nasira, said, "How beautiful the trees look!" "Of course," joined in her younger brother Hamayun. All of them were enjoying the drive. They felt refreshed breathing in pure and cool air. Here and there, they saw water running down in small channels. "Where is this water coming from?" asked Humayun. "It is coming down from the springs up in the hills," explained Mr. Anwar.

Two and a half hours later, they were in Ziarat. They went straight to a rest house, where they refreshed themselves with the delicious lunch, they had brought with them. They put on their sweaters as it was quite cool there. Then they set out to visit the Residency which was half a kilometer away. There were Juniper trees all around. Mr. Anwar told the guests that it was the only Juniper forest in Asia. He also told them that Ziarat is 2449 meters above the sea level. A few minutes' walk brought them to the Residency.

The Residency is an old but beautiful building. Quaid-i-Azam used to stay there whenever he visited Ziarat. He also spent the last days of his life there.

When they passed through the gate, they saw beautiful flowers in the garden. The lawn was soft and smooth like a green carpet. They asked the Chowkidar to show them the room where the Father of the Nation used to stay. He took them in and showed them where Quaid-i-Azam's bed, chair and other things were lying. They were shown the desk where he used to work. They were also shown other rooms in the Residency. The Chowkidar told them many things about him. The old man's eyes were filled with tears when he remembered the Quaid. They came out of the Residency with sad hearts.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Where does Saleem's uncle Jameel live?
2. Why do the people visit Ziarat in summer?
3. Why were the children delighted during their drive?
4. What made them feel refreshed?
5. Where does the water in the channels come from?
6. Why did they put on sweaters when they reached Ziarat?
7. Where did the Quaid-i-Azam spend the last days of his life?
8. What are the things in the Residency which appeal the visitors?

LESSON 20

BOATS SAIL ON THE RIVERS

Boats sail on the rivers,
And ships sail on the seas;
But clouds that sail across the sky
Are prettier far than these.
There are bridges on the rivers;
As pretty as you please;
But the bow that bridges heaven
And overtops the trees,
And builds a road from earth to sky
Is prettier far than these.

(*Christina Rossetti*)

LESSON 21

STAMP COLLECTING

Vocabulary: **knock, collection, design, sorted, country-wise, album, scientists, hero**

There was a knock at the door. Razia heard the word "Postman". She ran to the door and took the letter from the postman. She thanked the postman and ran into the house. The letter had come from her cousin living in Saudi Arabia. There was a beautiful stamp fixed on the envelope. Razia knew that she was going to see a lot of stamps inside. She had requested her cousin to send her some..

She opened the letter. She was right. Her cousin had sent her many stamps. She took them out and put them on the table. There was a small heap of stamps on the table before her eyes.

Razia looked at the stamps. They were from various countries of the world. Her cousin Shamim was a stamp-collector. She had written to Razia about her collection. Razia, too, had collected some stamps. Now she had got many more from Shamim. They were beautiful and colourful stamps. They were different in design. Some of the designs were of flowers, animals and famous people. Others were of national festivals and important events. All the stamps were used ones.

Razia sorted the stamps country-wise. She was not sure about some of the stamps. She asked her father for help. Her father was a teacher. He told her the names of the countries.

Razia fixed the stamps in her album. After she had finished, she looked through her album and felt very proud of it. Her collection had increased. She decided to take her stamps to school the next day. She would show the stamps to her classfellows. She would tell them different things about different countries with the help of stamps. She knew more about the history of her own country than any other student in her class. She knew what important events had taken place. She knew the correct dates of events. She knew about animals, birds and fishes of many countries. She had learnt about many important buildings and famous places. She wanted to tell her classfellows about important persons of different countries. She had learnt a lot about poets, writers, scientists, national heroes and players. Her album was nothing less than a small library.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Who knocked at the door?
2. Who had written the letter to Razia?
3. How did Razia know that she was going to see a lot of stamps inside?
4. Who had sent the stamps to Razia?
5. What kind of stamps did Razia receive from her cousin?

LESSON 22

THE LAZY LION

Vocabulary: **lazy, throne, tremble, madly, dash, bother**

Once there was a lion who was very lazy, but he was the king of the forest. He sat on his throne and his subjects, the other animals, did all the work for him. He would order, "Bring me some water." The bear would bring it to him at once. He loved cold water. After drinking, he roared with satisfaction sometimes, and the earth trembled.

"Where's my food?" the lion would ask as soon as he woke up. At once the food was served. All the animals obeyed him because the lion was very strong. Sometimes he would go out hunting. He gave very little food to the other animals. Hunting was becoming more and more difficult. Getting food from others was easier for him.

The fox tried to say, "Your highness, I think you have not been moving much. Taking exercise will be useful." But the lion hit the fox so hard that it fell on the ground. The fox ran home.

Days passed. The king lion ate more and more and became lazier and lazier. It became harder for him to go hunting. So he would kill some animal waiting to serve him. "We must find an answer to this problem," thought the animals. But no one could think of anything. Whenever an animal tried to say anything, the lion would pick it up and dash it against the tree. As the lion couldn't hunt as well as before, he was angry all the time.

One day a mosquito passed by. The animals were sitting in a circle. They were unhappy. "What's wrong? It's a lovely day. Why are you so worried? Can I help?" said the mosquito. All the animals looked at the mosquito. It was so small. "You want to help? Ha! Try, if you wish," they said and told him the story.

The mosquito flew away. In a short time they saw the lion run and jump madly around his throne. They all looked at him in surprise. The lion was trying to hit the mosquito who was too small and too fast for him. The mosquito kept biting the lion and running away. The lion kept

jumping and trying to catch the mosquito in anger. The mosquito came everyday and kept the lion running and jumping. The running and jumping brought the king lion back into shape in ten days. Everyone admired the little mosquito now.

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Who worked for the king of the forest?
2. Why did the lion ask for water?
3. Why did all the animals obey him?
4. Why did he hit the fox?
5. What made the lion lazier and lazier?
6. What did the animals do when the lion began eating animals waiting to serve him?
7. What did the mosquito say to the animals?
8. Why was the lion jumping madly around his throne?
9. What brought the lion back into shape?
10. Why did everyone admire the little mosquito?

II. Change into the indirect form of speech.

Example: He said to me, "Are you a student?"
He asked me if I was a student.

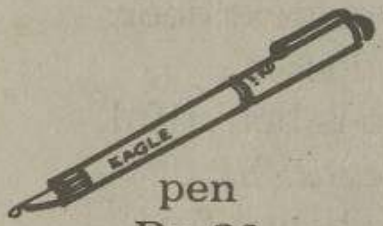
1. He said to me, "Are you in Class Eight?"
2. He said to me, "Are you happy?"
3. He said to me, "Are you busy?"
4. He said to me, "Are you a good student?"
5. He said to me, "Are you a hockey player?"

Example: The teacher said to me, "What are you writing?"
The teacher asked me what I was writing.

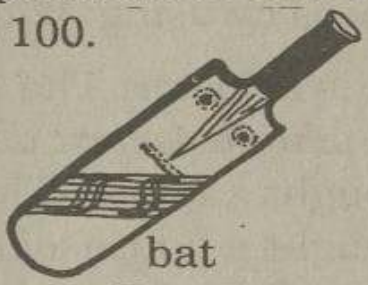
1. Mother said to me, "When are you going to school?"
2. Father said to me, "Why are you not wearing your new shoes?"
3. My friend said to me 'How are you?"

4. ..... can make a good speaker. (*speak*)
5. ..... tires me. (*drive*)

V Look at the following price chart and say turn by turn what you will buy if you have Rs. 100.



pen
Rs. 20



bat
Rs. 75

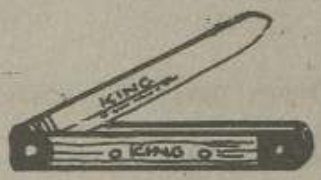
watch
Rs. 50

bag
Rs. 60

book
Rs. 15

kite
Rs. 5

cricket ball
Rs. 35

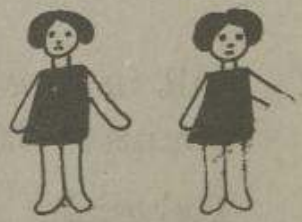


knife
Rs. 10

jug
Rs. 35

cake
Rs. 25

football
Rs. 40



dolls
Rs. 30

LESSON 23

SCOUTING

Vocabulary: **unfamiliar, countryside, message, knots, pitch**

Qadir: Hello, Aslam. Good morning.

Aslam: Good Morning. Where are you going? It's a holiday today.

Qadir: I know it's a holiday. But we have a Scouts' rally.

Aslam: A Scouts' rally? What's that?

Qadir: The Boy Scouts gather at a place. They camp for sometime. It's called a scouts' rally.

Aslam: Oh, I see. You are a scout. That's why you have a scarf round your neck. But Qadir, do you have some time to tell me about scouting.

Qadir: Sure, I do. I have about an hour before going to the rally.

Aslam: Ah, that's very nice of you. Who started scouting?

Qadir: It was started by an Englishman named Lord Baden-Powell. He wanted to train young men in outdoor activities. He wanted them to live outdoors without help from others. He wanted them to be ready to face difficulties bravely.

Aslam: Then scouting must be quite difficult.

Qadir: No, it's not. Actually the Scouts learn a lot of interesting things.

Aslam: Do they? What do they learn?

Qadir: They learn to find their way in unfamiliar countryside. They learn how to send messages.

Aslam: Do they learn anything else, too?

Qadir: Yes, they learn tying different kinds of knots.

Aslam: Where do the scouts live when they go out of town?

Qadir: Scouts live in tents. They learn how to pitch a tent. They collect dry wood to make a camp fire. They cook their own food. Sometimes they even learn to build simple huts and rope-bridges.

Aslam: Do the scouts work only at camps?

Qadir: No, in case of accidents, scouts are trained to give first-aid to an injured person before the doctor arrives.

Aslam: Do the girls also become scouts?

Qadir: The Girl scouts are called Guides. But the aim of the scouts and the guides is the same. Scouts and guides grow up to be good and responsible citizens. They have to promise to do at least one good turn a day.

Aslam: I see that scouting is very good. I, too, would like to become a scout.

Qadir: You will be welcome.

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Reviewed by National Review Committee, Ministry of Education, Government of Pakistan.

قومی ترانہ

پاک سَرزمین شاد باد　　کشورِ حسین شاد باد
تُو نشانِ عزمِ عالی شان　　ارضِ پاکستان!
مرکزِ یقین شاد باد

پاک سَرزمین کا نظام　　قُوّتِ اُخوّتِ عوام
قوم، مُلک، سلطنت　　پائندہ تابندہ باد
شاد باد منزلِ مُراد

پرچمِ ستارہ و ہلال　　رہبرِ ترقی و کمال
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سایۂ خُدائے ذُوالجلال

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